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PRC

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT/ VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO. (AT&T) (FORMERLY WESTERN ELECTRIC) LISLE, ILLINOIS ILD 053 202 693

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Waste Programs Enforcement
Washington, DC 20460

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRC Environmental Management, Inc. (PRC), performed a preliminary assessment and visual site inspection (PA/VSI) to identify and assess the existence and likelihood of releases from the solid waste management units (SWMU) at the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (AT&T), (formerly Western Electric), facility in Lisle, Du Page County, Illinois. No areas of concern (AOC) were identified during the PA/VSI. This summary highlights the results of the PA/VSI and the potential for releases of hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents from the SWMUs. identified. In addition, a completed U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Preliminary Assessment Form (EPA Form 2070-12) is included in Attachment A to assist in prioritizing RCRA facilities for corrective action.

Between 1970 and about 1984, the Western Electric Company (Western Electric) facility manufactured telephone switching equipment at the facility. Manufacturing consisted primarily of cleaning and assembly operations. In 1984, Western Electric was renamed AT&T Technologies, a manufacturing division of American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (AT&T). Currently, AT&T administrative offices occupy the entire facility and no manufacturing is conducted. While operating as a manufacturing plant, the facility generated and managed the following waste streams: nonhazardous scrap metal, nonhazardous waste solder dross, waste solder flux (F003), spent trichloroethene (TCE) (F001), TCE still bottoms (F001), waste freon with methylene chloride (F002), spent solvents (F001 and F003), and used oil (D001). Currently, the facility does not generate or manage hazardous waste.

The facility was originally owned and constructed by Ogden Industrial Park Associates, a joint venture of CNA Realty Corporation and Ragnor Benson, Inc., in 1970. Subsequent owners of the facility were Comptroller of the State of New York, as Trustee of the Common Retirement Fund, and Inland Real Estate Corporation. The facility is currently owned by 61 Lisle Limited Partnership. Facility representatives could not provide the dates of ownership. AT&T has been a tenant and operator of the facility since 1970. The facility occupies 24 acres in a mixed-use area and employs about 400 people. The facility operated as a hazardous waste storage facility until the Former Hazardous Waste Storage Room(SWMU 1) was closed with Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) approval in 1988. The facility is currently regulated as a nonhandler of hazardous waste.

The PA/VSI identified the following two SWMUs at the facility:

Solid Waste Management Units

1. Former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Room
2. Former Solvent Recovery Stills

No AOCs were identified at the facility. The facility has no documented history of releases to the environment.

The AT&T facility is located in a mixed-use area. The nearest residence is within 0.25 mile of the facility. The nearest school, Tate Woods School, is located about 0.5 mile northeast of the facility. Facility access is controlled by 24-hour guards and an electronic alarm service.

The nearest surface water body, the East Branch Du Page River, is about 0.5 mile east of the facility. An unnamed lake is about 0.75 mile northeast of the facility, and Four Lakes is about 1.5 miles southeast of the facility. All these surface water bodies are used for recreational purposes.

Until 1991, ground water was used as the primary drinking, industrial, and municipal water supply in the area. Since 1991, water from Lake Michigan has been the source of a municipal water supply in Lisle. Local municipal wells currently serve as a backup resource. The nearest well is a municipal well located about 0.5 mile northeast of the facility. This well is upgradient of the facility. A listing of active industrial wells in the area was not available.

Sensitive environments are not located on site, but the Morton Arboretum is located about 1 mile northeast of the facility. Several wetlands are located near the facility: a palustrine emergent wetland is about 0.5 mile north of the facility; an emergent wetland is about 0.75 mile northeast of the facility; and an excavated palustrine wetland is about 0.5 mile west of the facility.

All the waste currently generated at the facility is nonhazardous. There is a low potential for a release to all environmental media from facility SWMUs because the hazardous waste generated in the past was managed indoors in drums and secondary containment was adequate.

PRC recommends no further action at this time.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

PRC Environmental Management, Inc. (PRC), received Work Assignment No. C05087 from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Contract No. 68-W9-0006 (TES 9) to conduct preliminary assessments (PA) and visual site inspections (VSI) of hazardous waste treatment and storage facilities in Region 5.

As part of the EPA Region 5 Environmental Priorities Initiative, the RCRA and CERCLA programs are working together to identify and address RCRA facilities that have a high priority for corrective action using applicable RCRA and CERCLA authorities. The PA/VSI is the first step in the process of prioritizing facilities for corrective action. Through the PA/VSI process, enough information is obtained to characterize a facility's actual or potential releases to the environment from solid waste management units (SWMU) and areas of concern (AOC).

A SWMU is defined as any discernible unit at a RCRA facility in which solid wastes have been placed and from which hazardous constituents might migrate, regardless of whether the unit was intended to manage solid or hazardous waste.

The SWMU definition includes the following:

- RCRA-regulated units, such as container storage areas, tanks, surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, landfills, incinerators, and underground injection wells
- Closed and abandoned units
- Recycling units, wastewater treatment units, and other units that EPA has usually exempted from standards applicable to hazardous waste management units
- Areas contaminated by routine and systematic releases of wastes or hazardous constituents. Such areas might include a wood preservative drippage area, a loading or unloading area, or an area where solvent used to wash large parts has continually dripped onto soils.

An AOC is defined as any area where a release of hazardous waste or constituents to the environment has occurred or is suspected to have occurred on a nonroutine and nonsystematic basis. This includes any area where a strong possibility exists that such a release might occur in the future.

The purpose of the PA is as follows:

- Identify SWMUs and AOCs at the facility
- Obtain information on the operational history of the facility
- Obtain information on releases from any units at the facility
- Identify data gaps and other informational needs to be filled during the VSI

The PA generally includes review of all relevant documents and files located at state offices and at the EPA Region 5 office in Chicago.

The purpose of the VSI is as follows:

- Identify SWMUs and AOCs not discovered during the PA
- Identify releases not discovered during the PA
- Provide a specific description of the environmental setting
- Provide information on release pathways and the potential for releases to each medium
- Confirm information obtained during the PA regarding operations, SWMUs, AOCs, and releases

The VSI includes interviewing appropriate facility staff; inspecting the entire facility to identify all SWMUs and AOCs; photographing all visible SWMUs; identifying evidence of releases; making a preliminary selection of potential sampling parameters and locations, if needed; and obtaining additional information necessary to complete the PA/VSI report.

This report documents the results of a PA/VSI of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (AT&T), formerly Western Electric Company, facility (EPA Identification No. ILD 053 202 693) in Lisle, Du Page County, Illinois. The PA was completed on January 5, 1993. PRC gathered and reviewed information from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA); an ERT, Inc. (ERT) site investigation report; the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS); the Illinois State Water Survey (ISWS); the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA); the U.S. Department of Commerce (USDC); the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); and EPA Region 5 RCRA files. The VSI was conducted on January 6, 1993. It included interviews with facility representatives and a walk-through inspection of the facility. PRC identified two SWMUs and no AOCs at the facility.

PRC completed EPA Form 2070-12 using information gathered during the PA/VSI. This form is included in Attachment A. The VSI is summarized and three inspection photographs are included in Attachment B. Field notes from the VSI are included in Attachment C.

2.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

This section describes the facility's location; past and present operations; waste generating processes and waste management practices; history of documented releases; regulatory history; environmental setting; and receptors.

2.1 FACILITY LOCATION

The AT&T facility is located at 4513 Western Avenue in Lisle, Du Page County, Illinois. Figure 1 shows the location of the facility in relation to the surrounding topographic features (latitude 41°48'83" N and longitude 88°05'44" W). The facility occupies 24 acres in a business and residential mixed-use area.

The facility is bordered on the north by Lisle Business Center and Airco; on the west by Airborne Express; on the south by Lisle Acura; and on the east by residences.

2.2 FACILITY OPERATIONS

Currently, the facility houses AT&T administrative offices and associated storage. Prior to 1984, the facility manufactured telephone switching equipment. Manufacturing activities consisted primarily of cleaning and assembly operations, such as vapor degreasing and wave soldering, associated with the production of electronic switching hardware. Raw materials consisted primarily of printed circuit boards, wiring, process chemicals, and miscellaneous plastic and metal hardware. Circuit boards, wiring, and plastic and metal hardware were stored in a warehouse area located in the southwest corner of the building. Process chemicals, except trichloroethene (TCE), were stored in a drum storage lean-to along the south end of the building's west wall. Raw material TCE, used in degreasing operations, was stored in two 1,500-gallon, steel underground storage tanks located outside the north side of the building.

AT&T has operated at the facility since about 1970 and currently employs about 400 people. The facility consists of one 261,000-square-foot building. Facility parking lots are adjacent to the building on the north and south sides. In addition, the facility owns a parking lot located west of the facility building across Western Avenue. Currently, administrative offices and vacant space occupy the entire facility building. While operating as a manufacturing facility, general offices occupied the building's northwest corner. Warehouse space occupied the building's southwest corner, with the production area occupying the remainder of the building.

SCALE 1:24000

1 1/2 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

SCALE 1"=2,000'

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SOURCE: MODIFIED FROM USGS, WHEATON QUADRANGLE, 1980

AT&T LISLE FACILITY
(FORMERLY WESTERN ELECTRIC)
LISLE, ILLINOIS

FIGURE 1
FACILITY LOCATION

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.

Ogden Industrial Park Associates, a joint venture of CNA Realty Corporation and Ragnar Benson, Inc., originally owned and constructed the facility in 1970. Subsequent owners were Comptroller of the State of New York, as Trustee of the Common Retirement Fund, and Inland Real Estate Corporation. The facility is currently owned by 61 Lisle Limited Partnership. Facility representatives could not provide ownership dates. AT&T has been the only facility tenant.

In 1970, AT&T's manufacturing division, then known as Western Electric Company, began manufacturing telephone switching equipment as soon as the facility's construction was completed. In 1982, Western Electric began phasing out production operations at the facility and began subleasing administrative office space to other AT&T divisions. Because of legal divestiture, Western Electric became AT&T Technologies, a division of AT&T, in 1984. Manufacturing operations ceased in 1984, when the facility converted to administrative office space.

2.3 WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT

Currently, the facility is a nonhandler of hazardous waste. Current waste consists of waste office paper and general refuse. These wastes are picked up by Laidlaw Waste Systems, Inc., and are recycled or landfilled off site.

The facility's SWMUs are identified in Table 1. The facility layout, including SWMUs, is shown in Figure 2. The facility's waste streams are summarized in Table 2. Waste codes listed are those assigned by the facility.

From about 1970 until about 1984, the facility manufactured telephone switching equipment. According to facility representatives, manufacturing operations primarily consisted of the assembly and cleaning of electronic switching hardware. Assembly included various wiring operations that generated nonhazardous scrap metal. According to 1980 records, the facility generated at least 62,000 pounds of miscellaneous scrap metal annually. Facility representatives could not provide further information regarding on-site management of this waste. Nassau Metals Corporation (Nassau) of Staten Island, New York, picked up this waste and recycled it off site.

Former assembly operations also included wave soldering, which generated nonhazardous waste solder dross and waste solder flux (F003). Facility representatives estimate a nonhazardous waste solder dross generation rate of about 4 cubic feet per year. Nassau also picked up the nonhazardous waste solder dross for off-site recycling. Waste solder flux (F003) was managed in

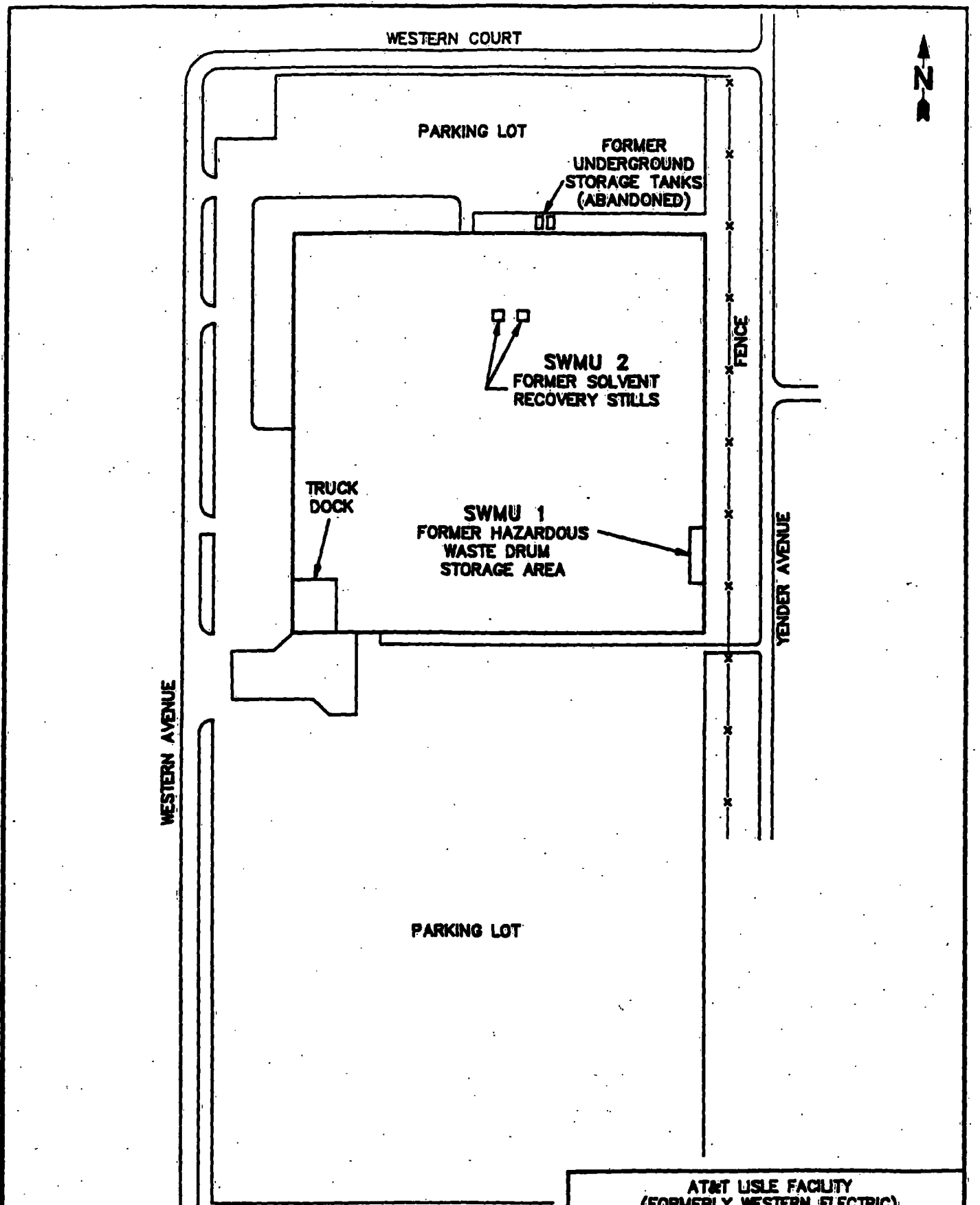
TABLE 1

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

SWMU Number	SWMU Name	RCRA Hazardous Waste Management Unit[a]	Status
1	Former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Room	Yes	Inactive; underwent IEPA-approved RCRA closure in 1988
2	Former Solvent Recovery Stills	No	Inactive; removed in 1982

Note:

[a] A RCRA hazardous waste management unit is one that currently requires or formerly required submittal of a RCRA Part A or Part B permit application.



AT&T LISLE FACILITY
(FORMERLY WESTERN ELECTRIC)
LISLE, ILLINOIS

FIGURE 2
FACILITY LAYOUT

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INC.

TABLE 2

SOLID WASTES

Waste/EPA Waste Code[a]	Source	Solid Waste Management Unit[b]
Scrap metal/NA	Assembly operations	Unknown
Waste solder dross/NA	Wave soldering operation	Unknown
Waste solder flux/F003	Wave soldering operation	SWMU 1
Waste freon with methylene chloride/F002	Cleaning operations	SWMU 1
Spent solvents/F001 and F003	Cleaning operations	SWMU 1
Spent TCE/F001	Solvent recovery still	SWMU 2
TCE still bottoms/F002	Solvent recovery still	SWMUs 1 and 2
Used oil/D001	Soldering operations, machine drainings	SWMU 1

Notes:

a Not applicable (NA) designates nonhazardous waste.

b "Unknown" indicates that the waste was generated at the facility but that the SWMU that managed the waste cannot be determined.

the Former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Room (SWMU 1). According to facility representatives, the solder wastes were not toxic for lead. Facility representatives could provide no further information regarding the on-site management and ultimate disposal of nonhazardous waste solder dross and waste solder flux (F003).

Former cleaning operations included manual spot-cleaning and vapor degreasing of electronic switching circuits and components. These processes generated spent freon with methylene chloride (F002), spent solvents (F001 and F003), spent TCE (F001), and TCE still bottoms (F001). These wastes were managed in the Former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Room (SWMU 1). In addition, the former degreasing operations included two Former Solvent Recovery Stills (SWMU 2) that managed spent TCE and about 660 gallons of TCE still bottoms (F002) each year. Facility representatives believe that Waste Research and Reclamation of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, picked up and recycled the spent solvents (F001 and F003) and the solvent still bottoms (F002); however, facility representatives could not confirm this and could not provide any further information regarding these waste streams or their management.

The facility also managed waste oil (D001) generated during soldering operations and when machines were drained. Facility representatives estimate that the facility generated less than 660 gallons of this waste each year. Waste oil (D001) was managed in the Former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Room (SWMU 1). Facility representatives could provide no further information regarding this former waste stream or its management.

2.4 HISTORY OF DOCUMENTED RELEASES

The facility has no history of documented releases to ground water, surface water, air or on-site soils.

2.5 REGULATORY HISTORY

Western Electric submitted a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity form to EPA on August 18, 1980, as a generator (Western Electric, 1980a). Western Electric submitted a RCRA Part A permit application on November 11, 1980 (Western Electric, 1980b). The Part A permit application listed container storage process code (S01) for 3,000 gallons and the following waste codes and quantities: F001 (9,960 pounds), F002 (30,295 pounds), F003 (12,035 pounds), U002 (830 pounds), and U239 (830 pounds) (Western Electric, 1980b). The container storage process code (S01) applied to the Former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Room (SWMU 1).

In 1982, Western Electric began phasing out manufacturing operations at the facility. In October 1987, the facility submitted a closure plan for the Former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Room (SWMU 1) to IEPA (AT&T, 1987). Closure activities included soil sampling around the underground spill containment tank and the associated piping (ERT, 1988). IEPA conducted a closure verification inspection on August 11, 1988, and approved the closure in September 1988 (IEPA, 1988b).

The facility is currently regulated as a nonhandler of hazardous waste (IEPA, 1988a). The facility does not currently generate or store any hazardous waste.

Prior to the 1987 closure verification inspection, IEPA conducted two inspections of the facility for RCRA compliance. IEPA cited paperwork deficiencies during each of these two inspections (IEPA, 1982 and 1987). All inspection deficiencies have been resolved and are noted in the IEPA files.

The facility held IEPA Air Pollution Permit I.D. No. 043055AAE, dated September 1, 1978 (AT&T, 1988). Facility representatives could supply no other information regarding the operating air permit. The facility has had no National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or wastewater pretreatment permits. The facility uses municipal water and sanitary sewer systems.

The facility had two underground storage tanks (UST) and one underground spill containment tank. The two USTs were abandoned in place in 1984. These steel, 1,500-gallon USTs held virgin TCE material and are located outside the facility's north wall (see Photograph No. 3). According to facility representatives, a contractor flushed the tanks and pipes, removed the wastewater generated, cut piping, and filled the tanks with inert material. Facility representatives reported that inventory records reflected no leakage. Facility representatives could not supply further information regarding these USTs or their abandonment. Because the tanks were about 14 years old when taken out of service and inventory records indicate no leakage, PRC did not consider these USTs to be an AOC.

The underground spill containment tank was associated with the Former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Room (SWMU 1). Floor drains in the drum storage area drained to this steel, 275-gallon underground spill containment tank, which was located outside the drum storage area's east wall. There were no documented releases to this tanke. The tank and associated piping were removed in 1988. The facility contracted ERT, Inc. (ERT) to conduct the tank cleaning and removal (ERT, 1988). Chemical Waste Management, Inc., transported 215 gallons of rinse water

generated during the cleaning to SCA Chemical Services in Chicago, Illinois, for incineration (AT&T Technologies, 1980).

2.6 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This section describes the climate; flood plain and surface water; geology and soils; and ground water in the vicinity of the facility.

2.6.1 Climate

The climate in Du Page County is continental. The average daily temperature is 49 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). The lowest average daily temperature is 13.3 °F in January. The highest average daily temperature is 82.4 °F in July (USDA, 1979).

The total annual precipitation for the county is 33.4 inches. The mean annual lake evaporation for the area is about 30 inches (USDA, 1979). The 1-year, 24-hour maximum rainfall is about 2.5 inches (USDC, 1961).

The prevailing wind is generally from the west. Average wind speed is highest in March at 11.8 miles per hour (USDA, 1979)

2.6.2 Flood Plain and Surface Water

The facility is not in a flood plain or flood prone area (FEMA, 1980). The nearest surface water body, the East Branch Du Page River, is located about 0.5 mile east of the facility and is used for recreational purposes. The East Branch Du Page River discharges into the Du Page River about 8 miles southwest of the facility. Surface water runoff at the facility drains to storm sewers that eventually discharge into the East Branch Du Page River.

Other nearby surface water bodies include an unnamed lake, located about 0.75 mile northeast of the facility, and Four Lakes, located about 1.5 miles southeast of the facility. Both water bodies are used for recreational purposes.

2.6.3 Geology and Soils

Soils underlying the facility consist of urban land; therefore, surface soil identification is not feasible (USDA, 1979). Borings, advanced prior to underground spill containment tank

removal, indicate that clay fill with trace amounts of pebbles and gravel are present at depths up to at least 10 feet (ERT, 1988).

Quaternary-age glacial drift underlies subsurface soils and generally extends from 0 to 180 feet below ground surface (bgs). The drift consists of unconsolidated glacial, pebbly clay, silt, sand, and gravel. Silurian-age dolomite, referred to as the Upper Bedrock Aquigroup, underlies the drift and ranges in thickness from 0 to 230 feet. This dolomite is of the Niagaran and Alexandrian Series and is mixed with minor amounts of shale. Beneath this lies Ordovician-age Cincinnatan Series Maquoketa shales, which range in thickness from 125 to 235 feet. The driller's log from Village of Lisle Well No. 4, located about 0.5 mile northeast of the facility, indicates drift extending 86 feet bgs, and dolomite extending to 320 bgs. The well terminated in the Maquoketa shales at 350 feet bgs (ISWS, 1986).

According to regional information, a thick succession of hydrologically connected Cambrian- and Ordovician-age rocks, referred to as the Midwest Aquigroup, underlie the shales (ISWS, 1986). The Ordovician-age section of this aquigroup consists of dolomites ranging in thickness from 300 to 355 feet, underlain by sandstones ranging in thickness from 95 to 455 feet, underlain by dolomites, ranging from 0 to 210 feet in thickness. The upper dolomites and the sandstones are of the Champlainian Series, while the lower dolomites are of the Canadian Series. Beneath this lies the Cambrian-age section of the aquigroup, which, in descending order, consists of 0 to 1,290 foot-thick dolomites and 130- to 205-foot-thick sandstone. Underlying this is the Cambrian-age Basal Bedrock Aquigroup, consisting of 245- to 375-foot thick shale and siltstone above 2,100- to 2,500-foot-thick sandstone (ISWS, 1986).

2.6.4 Ground Water

Since 1991, the area has been serviced by municipal water drawn from Lake Michigan. Prior to this, the Village of Lisle drew its water from eight municipal wells, which now serve as a backup water supply.

According to Lisle Well No. 4 driller's log, ground water was encountered at 41 feet bgs and the glacial drift extended 86 feet bgs. The sand and gravel aquifer of the glacial drift can sustain some development of wells requiring about 20 to 750 gallons per minute (gpm). In 1984, wells in this aquifer accounted for about 1 percent (%) of the total pumpage in Du Page County (ISWS, 1986).

The above-mentioned driller's log indicates that the Upper Bedrock Aquigroup, consisting primarily of dolomite, is encountered about 86 feet bgs and extends 320 feet bgs (ISWS, 1986).

The yield capacity of this aquifer depends upon the characteristics of the cracks and crevices in the rock penetrated by the well bore. Wells in this aquifer are pumped at rates of about 20 to 2,500 gpm. In 1984, wells in this aquifer accounted for about 59% of the total pumpage in Du Page County. In some areas a free exchange of water exists between the Upper Bedrock Aquigroup and the glacial drift above it (USGS, 1985). Generally, this aquifer is highly fractured and transmissivity is highly variable, ranging from 10,500 gallons per day per foot (gpd/ft) to 85,400 gpd/ft (USGS, 1985).

The Maquoketa shales act as a partial barrier to downward water movement; however, the Upper Bedrock Aquigroup shows some appreciable downward leakage to the deep bedrock system through the Maquoketa shales. The average vertical permeability of the Maquoketa shales is 5×10^{-5} gpd/square foot (USGS, 1985). These shales yield little or no water and are not considered a source for large water supplies.

The Midwest Aquigroup is a Cambrian-Ordovician aquifer system that includes the Maquoketa shales and underlies the Upper Bedrock Aquigroup. This aquifer is 200 to 1,750 feet thick. Wells in this aquifer are pumped at rates of about 500 to 1,350 gpm. In 1984, wells in this aquifer accounted for about 36% of the total pumpage in Du Page County (ISWS, 1986). Regional transmissivity values generally range between 10,000 gpd/ft and 20,000 gpd/ft (USGS, 1985).

The Basal Bedrock Aquigroup is a Cambrian-age aquifer consisting of shale and siltstone, and sandstone. This aquigroup underlies the Midwest Aquigroup and is 2,300 to 2,900 feet thick. In 1984, wells in the Basal Bedrock Aquigroup accounted for about 4% of the total pumpage in Du Page County, with pump rates of 750 to 1,000 gpm (ISWS, 1986). Transmissivity values range between 23,300 to 27,000 gpd/ft (USGS, 1985). Ground water in the area generally moves to the southeast (USGS, 1985).

2.7 RECEPTORS

The facility occupies 24 acres in a mixed-use area in Lisle, Illinois. Lisle has a population of about 19,512 (PRC, 1993).

The facility is bordered on the north by Lisle Business Center and Airco; on the west by Airborne Express; on the south by Lisle Acura; and on the east by residences. The nearest school, Tate Woods School, is located about 0.5 mile northeast of the facility. Facility access is controlled by 24-hour guards and an electronic alarm service.

The nearest surface water body, the East Branch Du Page River, is located about 0.5 mile east of the facility and is used for recreational purposes. In addition, an unnamed lake is located about 0.75 mile northeast of the facility and Four Lakes is located about 1.5 miles southeast of the facility. Both of these water bodies are used for recreational purposes.

Ground water is not used as a municipal water supply. The nearest well is a Village of Lisle municipal well located about 0.5 mile northeast of the facility. This well is upgradient from the facility and serves as a backup to water supplied by Lake Michigan. Ground water is used as an industrial water supply in the area, but a listing of active wells was not available.

Sensitive areas are not located on site. The nearest sensitive environment, the Morton Arboretum, is located about 1 mile northeast of the facility. An excavated palustrine wetland is located about 0.5 mile west, a palustrine emergent wetland is located about 0.5 mile north, and an emergent wetland is located about 0.75 mile northeast of the facility (USDI, 1983).

3.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

This section describes the two SWMUs identified during the PA/VSI. The following information is presented for each SWMU: description of the unit, dates of operation, wastes managed, release controls, history of documented releases, and PRC's observations. Figure 2 shows the SWMU locations.

SWMU 1	**Former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Room**
Unit Description:	This 20-foot by 50-foot unit was located indoors along the building's east wall. The unit held 55-gallon drums of hazardous waste generated by manufacturing operations and had a capacity of about 55 drums. The unit was constructed of a concrete floor, cinder block walls, and a steel door. The unit was equipped with three floor drains that led to a 275-gallon, steel underground spill containment tank that was located outdoors east of the building.
Date of Startup:	This unit began operation in about 1970.
Date of Closure:	This unit became inactive about 1984 and underwent IEPA-approved RCRA closure in 1988. The unit currently stores building maintenance supplies.
Wastes Managed:	This unit managed waste solder flux (F003), spent freon with methylene chloride (F002), spent solvents (F001 and F003), TCE still bottoms (F001), and waste oil (D001). These wastes were transported off site for recycling or disposal. Waste codes listed are those assigned by the facility.
Release Controls:	The unit was equipped with two floor drains and a floor trench that led to a 275-gallon underground spill containment tank. The floor drains and trench have been plugged with concrete, and the spill containment tank has been removed. The unit was also equipped with explosion-proof lighting.
History of Documented Releases:	No releases from this unit have been documented.

Observations:	During the VSI, the unit contained building maintenance equipment and supplies, such as lights, wiring, and janitorial supplies. PRC noted no evidence of release (see Photograph No. 1).
SWMU 2	**Former Solvent Recover Stills**
Unit Description:	This unit consisted of two stills located indoors near the center of the facility building. The stills had a combined capacity of about 140 gallons per hour. Facility representatives could provide no further information regarding unit construction or floor drains.
Date of Startup:	These units began operation about 1970.
Date of Closure:	These units were removed about 1982.
Wastes Managed:	This unit managed spent TCE (F001) and TCE still bottoms (F001). Spent TCE was reused; TCE stillbottoms were managed in SWMU 1.
Release Controls:	The units were indoors on concrete. Further information was not available.
History of Documented Release:	No releases from this unit have been documented.
Observations:	During the VSI, the unit was inactive and the area was occupied by administrative offices. PRC noted no evidence of release (see Photograph No. 2).

4.0 AREAS OF CONCERN

PRC identified no AOCs during the PA/VSI.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The PA/VSI identified two SWMUs and no AOCs at the AT&T facility. Background information on the facility's location; operations; waste generating processes and waste management practices; history of documented releases; regulatory history; environmental setting; and receptors is presented in Section 2.0. SWMU-specific information, such as the unit's description, dates of operation, wastes managed, release controls, history of documented releases, and observed condition, is presented in Section 3.0. Following are PRC's conclusions and recommendations for each SWMU. Table 3, located at the end of this section, summarizes the SWMUs at the facility and the recommended further actions.

SWMU 1 **Former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Room**

Conclusions: This unit was located indoors on sealed concrete and stored drums of waste solder flux (F003), spent solvents (F001 and F003), TCE still bottoms (F001), and waste oil (D001). The unit has been inactive since about 1984 and has had no documented releases. Floor drains in the unit led to an underground spill containment tank. IEPA inspected and approved the unit closure in 1988. The unit has low potential for release to all environmental media because it no longer manages hazardous waste.

PRC did not observe any signs of a release from the unit.

Recommendations: PRC recommends no further action at this time.

SWMU 2 **Former Solvent Recovery Stills**

Conclusions: This unit was located indoors. Little other descriptive information was available. The unit no longer manages hazardous wastes and has been inactive since about 1984. No past releases have been documented. PRC did not observe any signs of release from the unit. The potential for a past release to the environmental media is low.

Recommendations: PRC recommends no further action at this time.

TABLE 3

SWMU SUMMARY

SWMU	Dates of Operation	Evidence of Release	Recommended Further Action
1. Former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Room	1970 to 1988, when IEPA approved the unit's closure	None	None
2. Former Solvent Recovery Stills	1970 to about 1982	None	None

REFERENCES

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ATTACHMENT A

EPA PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT FORM 2070-12

EPA

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE SITE
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
PART 1 - SITE INFORMATION AND ASSESSMENT

I. IDENTIFICATION

01 STATE	02 SITE NUMBER
IL	IL D 053 202 693

II. SITE NAME AND LOCATION

01 SITE NAME (Legal, common, or descriptive name of site)	02 STREET, ROUTE NO. OR SPECIFIC LOCATION IDENTIFIER
American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T)	4513 Western Avenue

03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 COUNTY	07 COUNTY CODE	08 CONG DIST
Lisle	IL	60532	DuPage	17043	41

09 COORDINATES: LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
41°48'23" N	88°05'44" W

10 DIRECTIONS TO SITE (Starting from nearest public road)
From the East-West Tollway, exit south on State Highway 53. Travel south to Ogden Avenue. Proceed west on Ogden Avenue to Western Avenue. Travel north on Western Avenue to the facility.

III. RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

01 OWNER (If known)	02 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)
61 Lisle Limited Partnership	350 5th Avenue, Suite 3410

03 CITY	04 STATE	05 ZIP CODE	06 TELEPHONE NUMBER
New York	NY	10018	(212) 947-9000

07 OPERATOR (If known and different from owner)	08 STREET (Business, mailing, residential)
AT&T	131 Morristown Road

09 CITY	10 STATE	11 ZIP CODE	12 TELEPHONE NUMBER
Basking Ridge	NJ	07920	(908) 204-8700

13 TYPE OF OWNERSHIP (Check one)
■ A. PRIVATE ☐ B. FEDERAL: _____ (Agency Name) ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. COUNTY ☐ E. MUNICIPAL
☐ F. OTHER _____ (Specify) ☐ G. UNKNOWN

14. OWNER/OPERATOR NOTIFICATION ON FILE (Check all that apply)
■ A. RCRA 3010 DATE RECEIVED: 11 / 17 / 80 (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ B. UNCONTROLLED WASTE SITE (CERCLA 103 c) DATE RECEIVED: ___ / ___ / ___ (MONTH DAY YEAR) ☐ C. NONE

IV. CHARACTERIZATION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD

01 ON SITE INSPECTION
■ YES DATE 01/06/93 ☐ NO

BY (Check all that apply)
☐ A. EPA ■ B. EPA CONTRACTOR ☐ C. STATE ☐ D. OTHER CONTRACTOR
☐ E. LOCAL HEALTH OFFICIAL ☐ F. OTHER: _____ (Specify)

CONTRACTOR NAME(S): PRC Environmental Management, Inc. (PRC)

02 SITE STATUS (Check one)
☐ A. ACTIVE ■ B. INACTIVE ☐ C. UNKNOWN

03 YEARS OF OPERATION
1970 (BEGINNING YEAR) 1988 (ENDING YEAR) ☐ UNKNOWN

04 DESCRIPTION OF SUBSTANCES POSSIBLY PRESENT, KNOWN, OR ALLEGED
Past operations (1970 to 1988) used and stored waste solder flux (F003), spent freon with methylene chloride (F002), spent freon with methylene chloride (F002), spent solvents (F001 and F003), trichloroethene still bottoms (F001), and waste oil (D001). Waste codes are those assigned by the facility.

05 DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL HAZARD TO ENVIRONMENT AND/OR POPULATION
Currently, no hazardous materials are used or stored on site. Past use was conducted indoors on sealed concrete.

V. PRIORITY ASSESSMENT

01 PRIORITY FOR INSPECTION (Check one. If high or medium is checked, complete Part 2 - Waste Information and Part 3 - Description of Hazardous Conditions and Incidents.)

☐ A. HIGH (Inspection required promptly) ☐ B. MEDIUM (Inspection required) ■ C. LOW (Inspect on time-available basis) ☐ D. NONE (No further action needed; complete current disposition form)

VI. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM

01 CONTACT	02 OF (Agency/Organization)	03 TELEPHONE NUMBER
Kevin Pierard	U.S. EPA	(312) 886-4448

04 PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSMENT	05 AGENCY	06 ORGANIZATION	07 TELEPHONE NUMBER	08 DATE
Tom Girman		PRC	(414) 821-3894	01 / 06 / 93 (MONTH DAY YEAR)

ATTACHMENT B
VISUAL SITE INSPECTION SUMMARY AND PHOTOGRAPHS

VISUAL SITE INSPECTION SUMMARY

American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (AT&T)
(Formerly Western Electric)
4513 Western Avenue
Lisle, Illinois 60532
ILD 053 202 693

Date:	January 6, 1993
Primary Facility Representative:	Eric Lee, Senior Engineer, AT&T
Representative Telephone No.:	(908) 204-8364
Additional Facility Representatives:	Promila Lal, Environmental and Safety Consultant, AT&T E. F. Stetmeyer, Plant Engineering Manager, AT&T Rudolph R. Jahnke, Supervisor-Buildings, AT&T
Inspection Team:	Tom Girman, PRC Environmental Management, Inc. (PRC) Scott Brockway, PRC
Photographer:	Tom Girman, PRC
Weather Conditions:	Cloudy and calm, temperature about 20 °F
Summary of Activities:	The visual site inspection (VSI) began at 9:00 a.m. with an introductory meeting. The inspection team explained the purpose of the VSI and the agenda for the visit. Facility representatives then discussed the facility's past and current operations, solid wastes generated, and release history. Facility representatives provided the inspection team with copies of requested documents. The VSI tour began at 10:45 a.m. and the inspection team viewed the Former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Room (SWMU 1). The tour proceeded through the facility to the approximate location of the Former Solvent Recovery Stills (SWMU 2) and then outside to the location of the abandoned trichloroethene underground storage tanks. The tour concluded at 11:18 a.m., after which the inspection team held an exit meeting with facility representatives. The VSI was completed and the inspection team left the facility at 11:30 a.m.

Photograph No. 1 Location: SWMU 1
Orientation: North Date: January 6, 1993
Description: This photograph shows the Former Hazardous Waste Drum Storage Room (SWMU 1) as viewed from the doorway. A former floor trench filled with concrete is in the foreground. The drums contain janitorial cleaning product.

Photograph No. 2 Location: SWMU 2
Orientation: Southeast Date: January 6, 1993
Description: This photograph shows the approximate location of the Former Solvent Recovery Stills (SWMU 2). Administrative offices now occupy the area.

Photograph No. 3 Location: North Side of Building
Orientation: East Date: January 6, 1993
Description: This photograph shows the location of two trichloroethene underground storage tanks (UST). The USTs lie beneath the sidewalk and shrubs. In 1984, these USTs were cleaned, filled with inert material, and abandoned in place. Because inventory records indicate no leakage, PRC does not consider these USTs an area of concern.

ATTACHMENT C
VISUAL SITE INSPECTION FIELD NOTES

(formerly Western Electric)

1/8/93

4513 Western

Lisle, IL

ILD 053 202 693

Weather: Cloudy, Calm ~20°F

PRC: arrives on site @ 9:00 Am

PRC: Tom Coleman (TC)

Scott Brockway (SB)

Meet w/:

ATT { EF. Setmeyer MT Network Syst.
Eric Lee ATT
Pramila Lal
Rudy Janke

70's ATT Manufacturing

pilot shop for mfg. of hardware

(electr.) switching apparatus equipment

metal frames holding

Circuit. Boards

'54 West. Elect. became ATT Technologies

'82 Manufact. phased out

Bldg. converted to offices

(ATT Computer Syst. Divis.)

Began to lease to other

ATT

ATT Tech. formerly returned

to manufact. divisions

(eg. West. Electr.)

Now organized by Family Product

abt 7-10 bldgs. divisions w/in

buildings

Owned by ?

Ragnar Benson
Built by ~~Wagner – Ventures~~ (TG)
construction/owner;
(built as AT&T specs & leased to AT&T)

'70 Manufacturing began

began phasing down

light electronic operations

mostly assembly

wired here

Recd printed wiring board, wired together;

switching
– Electronic Hardware

(eg, assembly of hardware)

'82 IEPA Inspect. showed

Waste Gen.

TCE, Freon, Waste Solder Flux

TFS

TA

Acetone,

waste Oil;

Two vapor degreaser stills;

Solder flux,

(unknown how many degreasers inplant)

TWO STORAGE AREAS

* Flammable Storage

* Non-flammable Storage

(Drum storage lean-to; dismantled in ~ 1982).

Non flam. storage not used for drum storage, converted to trailer assembly ~~to~~ operation (switching equipment in trailers)

Reps don't know what was stored there, was non volatile

1.38).17

Vapor degreasers -

From (12) several small (bench size units) used from

Units not assoc. w/ Vapor Degreaser

Drums of this waste not distilled - changed over by vendor (Waste Research Recovery, Eq. U).

* Distillation (Still Bottoms)

SCA of Clean Waste Mgmt.

(7-6-88) ('88 Clean-up (12) of underground overspill tank & DSA - Closure)

* Waste oil

from machines, fork lift; Reps don't know who handled Disposal of; was drummed & stored in DSA

Waste oil vol. not known; (probably < 55 gal/mo)

* Solder Flux Waste

Att-owned Nassau Smelting located in Jersey (now called Nassau Recycling) system Island, N.Y.

Reclaimed metal

* Covered Wire Scrap

Same as above (Nassau)

Waste (from cleaning) kept segregated in drums in DSA

Company policy was to recycle first, incinerate if can't; Reps don't know who managed wastes, "proper" vendors were used per purchasing dept.

Wave solder Machine

Wave of solder beneath

conveyor; (tin-Pb)

1/5-time → gener. waste solder dross

periodic gener. 1 ct. ... went to Nassau (solid)

Waste flux contains rosins

went

Board Then went to degreaser to remove

waste solder flux; (liquid) collected in

drums, accum. in DSA

Vap. Degr.

TCE, TCA

Freon used on bench scale,

Spray can; used for spot ... cleaning, QA of bad circuits

prior to solder, epoxy joining;

WASTES

1) TCE

2) Freon (TMC TF3 TA)

3) Waste Solder Flux

4) Waste flammables (acetone, cleaning, not degreasing)

5) Waste Oil

UST

Three

1) Overspill tank (275 gal.)

assoc. w/ DSA; EPA approved

2) 1500 } Bulk TCE

located N. of bldg.

3) 1500 btw. parking lot

~~Filled~~ Abandoned in place

place; 1982 (Prior)

Flushed tanks, waste hauler

took decon H_2O

Probably contracted w/ Solvent waste hauler to dispose of "flushout"

No sign of leakage;

(Via inventory) tanks in place (in service) less than 10 yr.

No fuel oil UST (other Lisle site)

FACILITY

361,000 Sq. ft.;

~1200 people when manufacturing (Sara offices)

~400 people employed here now;

790 max (min 4 yr.)

Village of Lisle H_2O, up to 4/91; City of Ch. H_2O

Village of Lisle was well H_2O

Village of Lisle Sewer;

Newer any pretreatment permits;

No air, water permits;

Currently - mostly 1st shift, some 2nd, 3rd

When Assembly: 3 shift oper.

Security:

Bldg open 24 hr.

24 hr. guard; ADT alarm service; partially fenced

Formerly - guard, ADT alarm, camera surveillance

fenced;

Storm Water: Unknown

Discussions in Bldg.

Financial Operat. Services

Real Estate

Account

Catch basins insp. by Village of Lisle; ~~of Woodridge~~ (VIL)

Water tower put in when bldg. was built (250,000 gal) for fire protection system (sprinklers) still in operation @ this time

1045 Facility Tour

Former DSA

(3) Drums filled w/ concrete now used for general storage (lights, wire, parts, mnt.)

Building operating 3 yrs/days

No history of spills;

explosion-proof lights; protected by drains;

Drums stored on racks (horiz.) & on skids;

1055 Former HWDSA;
Pic 1
North

Maintenance shop;

1102 View Former DSA - not used for waste storage; stored product & raw material only;

1109 Former degreaser still
Pic 2
Southeast

1112 (CB) The location of former TCE USTs
Pic 3
East

Below sidewalk & ground abt 10' from building side;

1118 End Tour; Exit Mtg.

Residual USE Info Needs:

* Waste Mngmt Contractors (Disposition, etc.) Transport.
* Ownership of building
* Acreage
* Air permits
* Nassau Smelting (Grand Island)
* Contractor/Cleaner of UST (TCE)

No boring logs, on-site wells;

Contact person: Eric Lee or Pamela Lee